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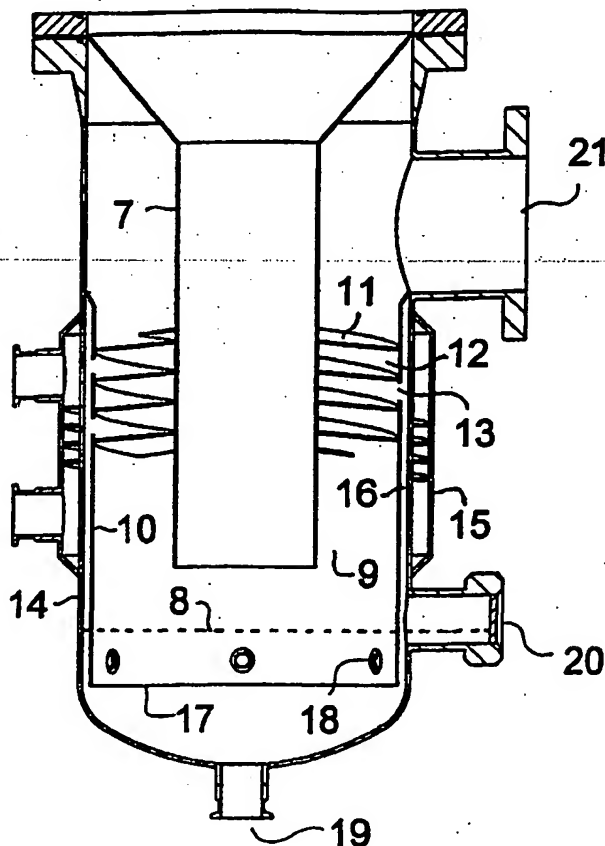
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(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PURE STEAM



(57) Abstract: A method and a device for the production of pure steam, wherein steam produced in downflow evaporation tubes is carried upwards in a spiraling path. In the outer wall of the spiral path, openings are provided for capturing droplets carried to the wall by centrifugal force. A radial flow through the openings is generated as steam condenses on a cooled surface outside the openings. Impurities are enriched in the water phase that forms on the cooled surface, and the water phase flows downwards by gravity to form a pool of reject water, a flow of which is constantly removed from the process. Pure steam is withdrawn from above the spiral path.



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METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PURE STEAM

Field of the invention

The invention relates to the production of highly pure steam for special purposes. Particularly, the invention relates to the production of pure steam using a falling-film evaporator and rising channels for separating water droplets and impurities.

Background of the invention

Highly purified steam is required for various medical purposes, such as production of pharmaceuticals, demanding sterilization applications and production of water for injection. A method and device for production of such steam are disclosed in US patent 3,875,017. A falling film evaporator as disclosed therein comprises a vertical bundle of evaporation tubes enclosed into a heating jacket, which in turn is enclosed by an outer shell so that an annular space is formed between the heating jacket and the outer shell. Water fed into the evaporating tubes at their upper end flows down the inner surface of the tubes, thereby evaporating and forming steam, which emerges at the lower ends of the tube bundle. The flow of steam makes a 180° turn and flows upwards in the space between the heating jacket and the outer shell. Fins forming a spiral path are attached to the outer surface of the heating jacket, leaving a narrow gap between their edges and the inner surface of the shell. The steam flowing upwards is forced into a spiraling path, whereby water droplets in the evaporation product are driven towards the outer shell by centrifugal force. The droplets adhere to the outer shell wall and form a film of water flowing downwards and finally forming a pool of liquid at the bottom of the device. From there, a stream of water proportional to the amount of pure steam produced is withdrawn as a reject stream. As the water phase in the evaporation product tends to be rich in impurities, these are enriched into the reject stream. From above the spiral path, pure steam is led to the consumption points or to a condenser for producing highly pure water.

A variation of the device is disclosed in US patent 5,983,842. The evaporation product emerging from the lower ends of the tube bundle is brought into a circular motion by baffle fins at the bottom of the device, and the rising space narrows towards the top. The spiral path is arranged into the top of the rising space and it is closed, i.e. the fins reach the inner surface of the outer shell. No downwards-flowing reject phase is formed, but the droplets accelerate and are collected into an annular channel above the spiral path. A separate tube returns the resulting water phase to the bottom of the device.

Summary of the invention

An improved method and device have been invented for enhancing the separation of water droplets and impurities in the rising channel of a falling film evaporator for production of highly pure steam. A further object of the invention is a system for the production and distribution of pure steam, the system comprising the improved device.

The device according to the present invention is used together with a vertical tube bundle with a heating jacket, i.e. a conventional type of falling film evaporator. The evaporation product emerges from the lower end of the tube bundle.

According to the invention, the device for separating water droplets and impurities from the evaporation product comprises a length of downpipe through which the evaporation products initially flows before making a 180 ° turn and entering a rising channel between the outer surface of the downpipe and the inner surface of an intermediate shell. The downpipe may be initially tapered, forming a funnel.

Spiral fins adapted in the upper part of the rising channel set the evaporation product in an upwardly spiraling, circular motion. According to the present invention, the intermediate shell is provided with at least one opening or outlet slit, allowing droplets carried by centrifugal force to the periphery of the spiral path to leave. Outside the openings, a cooled surface in the outer shell ensures, that condensation of steam takes place.

Steam condensing on the inner surface of the outer shell causes a radial outward stream carrying steam, water droplets and impurities to the said inner surface. A water film is formed which flows down said surface in the space between the outer and intermediate shells. A pool of water is formed on the bottom of the unit, submerging the lower edge of the intermediate shell. A controlled stream of reject water is withdrawn from the pool. The pure, dry steam leaving the upper end of the spiral path exits the device.

The invention enables the use of detachable inner parts in the steam generator, which provides for easy maintenance and cleaning, as the whole of the apparatus need not be pressure vessel certified.

Brief description of the drawings

The invention is disclosed in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 shows a steam generator comprising a falling film evaporator provided with a separator unit according to the present invention,

Figure 2 shows details of a separator unit according to the present invention,

Figure 3 is a top view section of the unit of Fig. 2, and

Figure 4 shows a system for the production of pure steam, which system includes the device of Figure 2.

5 Disclosure of the invention

Figure 1 shows a shell-and-tube heat exchanger arranged in a vertical position to form a falling film evaporator. Evaporation tubes 1 are enclosed in a jacket 2, through which a heating medium is conducted via in- and outlets 4 and 5. Feed water enters the upper ends of the evaporation tubes through inlet 6. At the lower end of the evaporator, a separating
10 device according to the invention is connected.

The construction of the separating device is shown in Figure 2. The evaporation product enters downpipe 7. In the embodiment shown, the upper end of the downpipe is shaped as a funnel in order to maintain the same outer diameter in the separator as in the evaporator. The evaporation product emerges from the lower end of the downpipe, encounters the water
15 surface 8 on the bottom of the device, and turns 180° to enter the annular rising channel 9 between the downpipe and intermediate shell 10. Spiral fins 11 form a spiral path 12 for the evaporation product.

The spiral movement of the evaporation product causes centrifugal force which force water droplets in the product to the periphery of path 12. Foreign matter present in the evaporation
20 product may act as nuclei for condensation, and this phenomenon thus enhances the transport of this matter to the periphery of the spiral path. Pure, dry steam leaves spiral path 12 and exits the device at connection 21.

At least one opening 13 is provided the intermediate shell 10 to allow droplets to enter space 16 between the intermediate shell and outer shell 14. Outer shell 14 is provided with
25 a temperature control jacket 15. As this jacket is used to cool the inner surface of shell 14, steam in space 16 condense on said inner surface and form a descending water film. The condensation ensures, that no backflow occurs into spiral path 12 through openings 13. A suitable number of openings 13 of an appropriate shape may be provided. Droplets and impurities driven to the inner wall of shell 10 by centrifugal force pass through the open-
30 ings, and are carried to the cooled inner wall of outer shell 14 by the radial outward stream caused by condensation of steam.

The openings may be designed as vertical slits in the outer periphery of the spiral path, i.e. in shell 10. One or more slits running in parallel to the spiral fins is also possible, as well

as circular, oval or other shapes of openings, possible arranged with edges enhancing the capture of droplets in circular motion along the spiral path.

The surface of the pool of water formed from condensate and droplets is kept above lower edge 17 of intermediate shell 10; thus flow of evaporation product is possible only along the route described. Spacer indents 18 may be provided to center the lower end of the intermediate shell. A reject flow rich in impurities is withdrawn at 19. A sight glass 20 may be provided to monitor the water level.

Figure 3 shows a top view of the unit of Figure 2, with the top cut off at the level of the temperature control jacket. The large arrows indicate the circular movement of the evaporation product in the spiral path. Openings 13 are shown with baffles 16 to enhance the capture of droplets and impurities carried to the periphery of the path, as shown by the small arrows

Preferably, the temperature of outer shell 14 is be controlled to effect a suitable rate of condensation. To conserve energy, feed water can be used in jacket 15. By means of this temperature control, the amount of reject water formed can be controlled according to load and purity requirements.

Figure 4 shows a system for the production of pure steam. To a falling film evaporator 22, feed water is provided by means of pump 23. The evaporator comprises a separating unit 24 according to the present invention. Heating steam enters through valve 25, while condensate leaves by connection 26 (tubing not shown). Pure steam leaves the evaporator via line 27 and control valve 28, and enters the distribution network which includes pure steam line valves 29 and pure steam traps 30. Reject water enriched in impurities leaves separating unit 24 through line 31. Feed and return lines 32,33 for the temperature control jacket are provided.

In prior art devices, corrosion and the closed structure of the separator units caused problems as the steam paths were not easily accessible. The inner structure was integrated with the pressure vessel shell, and could not be altered without going through the tedious procedure involved with pressure vessel construction. In the disclosed device according to the invention, only the outer shell part must fulfil pressure vessel requirements. Accordingly, the inner parts and/or details thereof can be manufactured from any required, corrosion-proof material, and may be removed for cleaning and inspection. Such materials include fluorocarbon polymers, ceramic materials and special steels or other metals which need not be suited for being joined by welding to the pressure vessel shell. The inner parts may also be exchanged to suit different throughputs and purity requirements.

Claims

1. A method for purifying an evaporation product to produce pure steam, wherein the evaporation product is set in a spiraling rotational motion to separate droplets by centrifugal force, characterized by the transport of droplets and impurities carried to the periphery of the spiraling path through at least one opening provided in the outer surface of said path, and the collection of the droplets and impurities on an actively cooled surface outside said openings.
2. The method according to claim 1, characterized by the evaporation product being produced in a falling-film evaporator.
3. The method according to claim 1, characterized by the temperature of the cooled surface being controlled by means of water used as feed water.
4. A device for the purification of an evaporation product to produce pure steam, having a pressure vessel shell and a rising space for the evaporation product and fins in said rising space forming a spiral path, characterized by at least one opening in the outer surface of the spiral path and a temperature-regulated surface outside said openings.
5. The device according to claim 3, characterized by the openings being vertical slits.
6. The device according to claim 3 or 4, characterized by at least one detail within the pressure vessel shell being detachable.
7. The device according to any claim 3 - 5, characterized by at least one detail within the pressure vessel shell being made from a corrosive resistant material different from that of the pressure vessel shell.

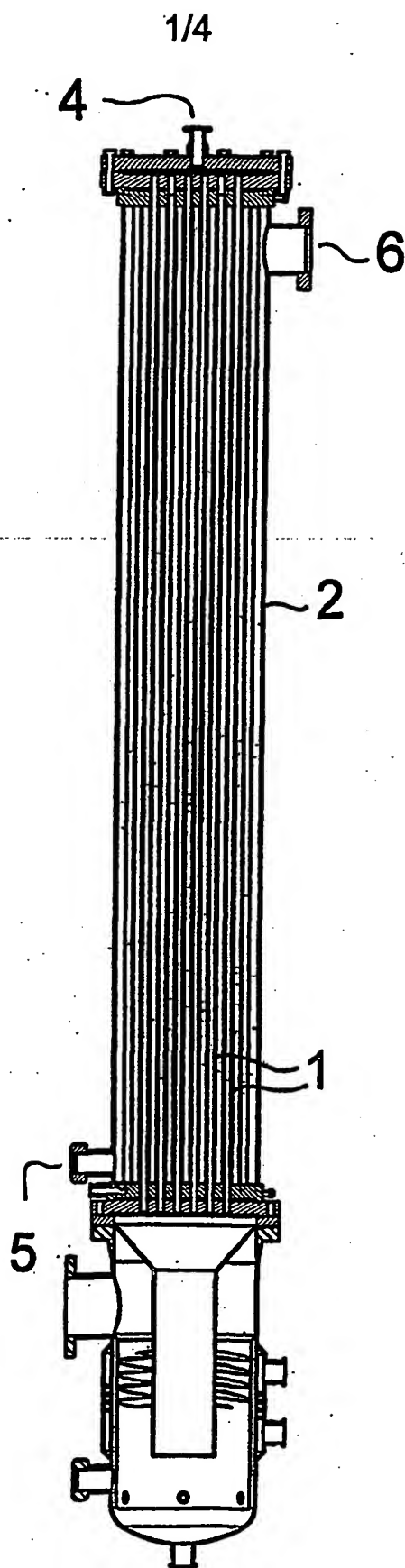


Fig. 1

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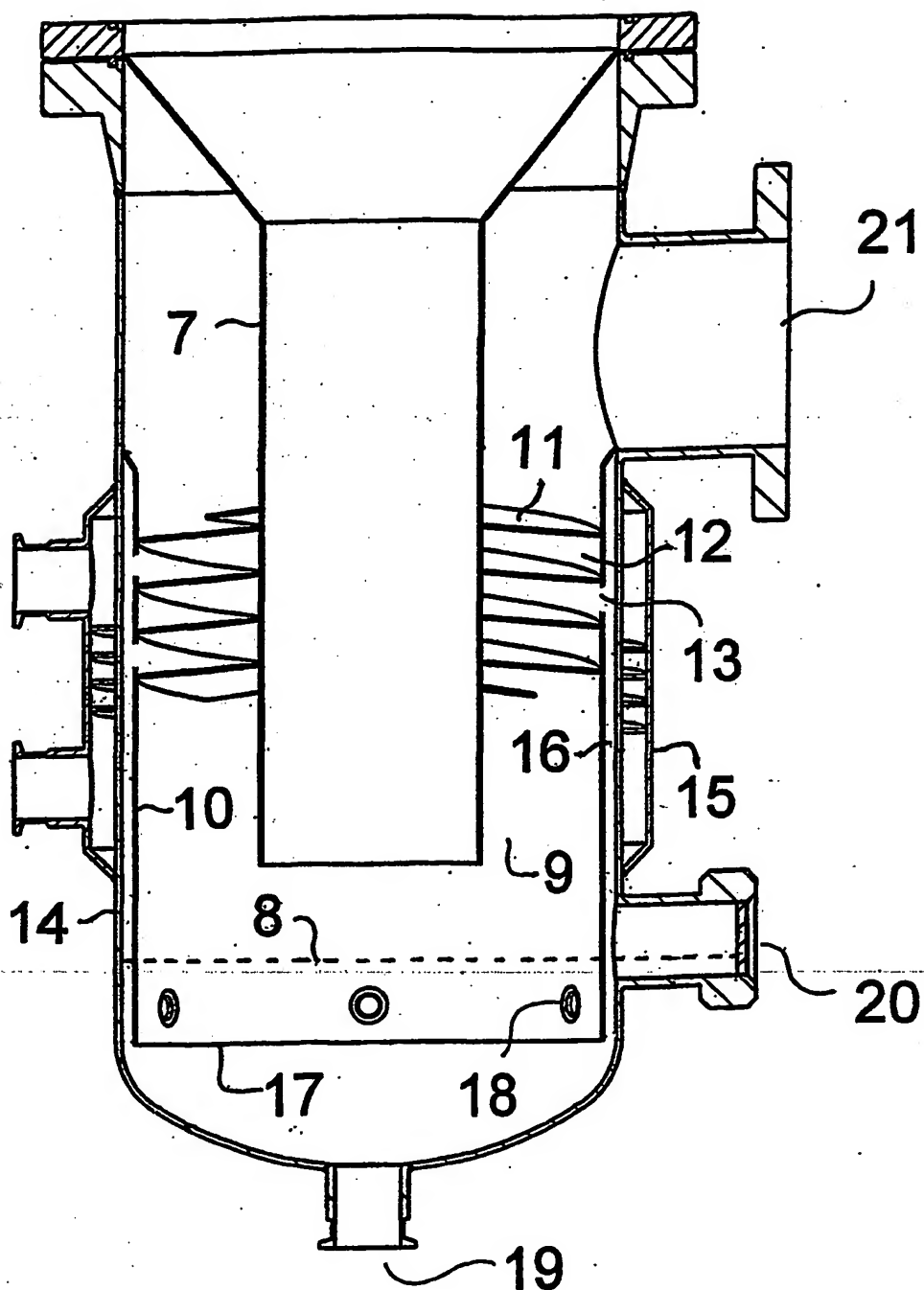


Fig. 2

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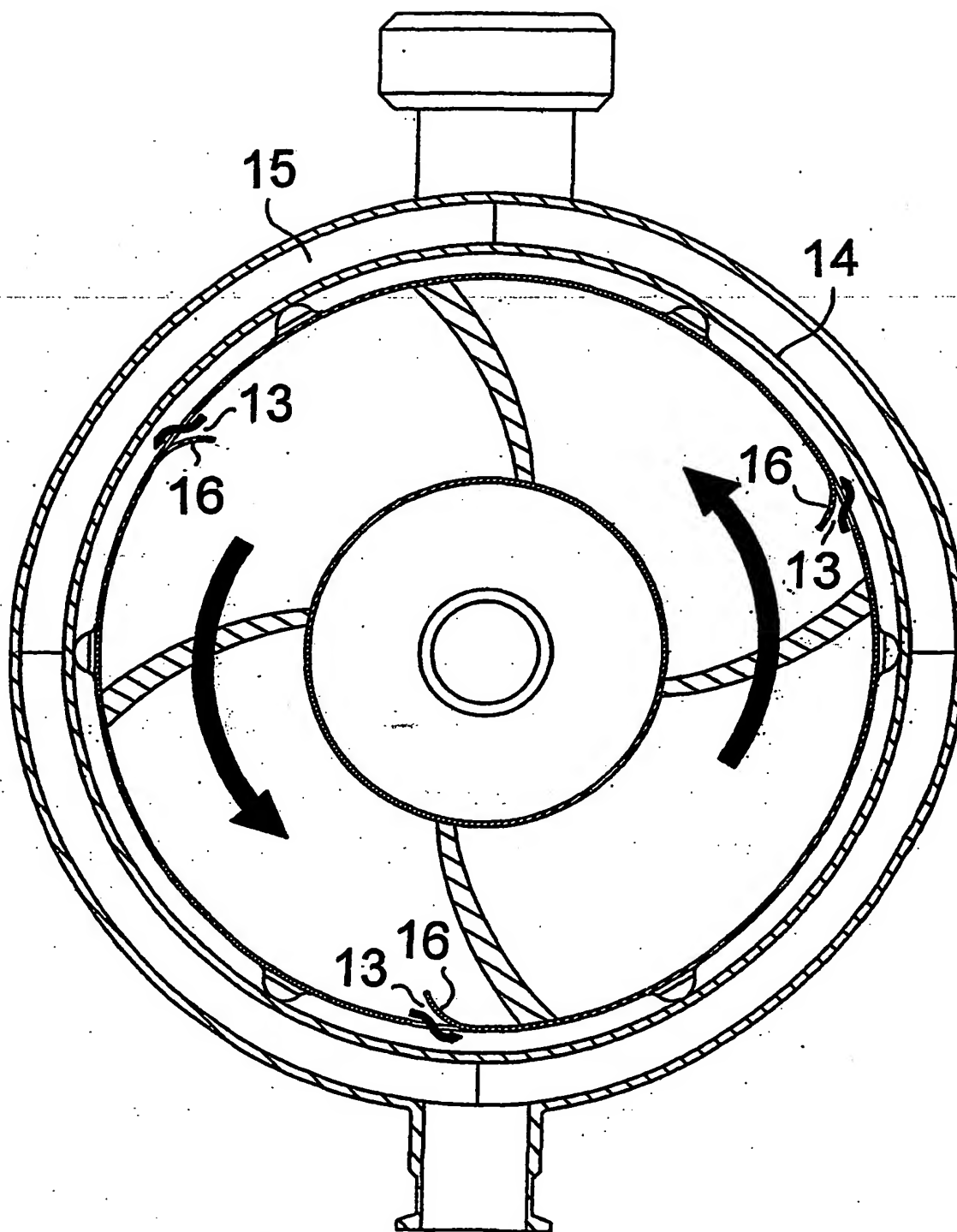


Fig. 3

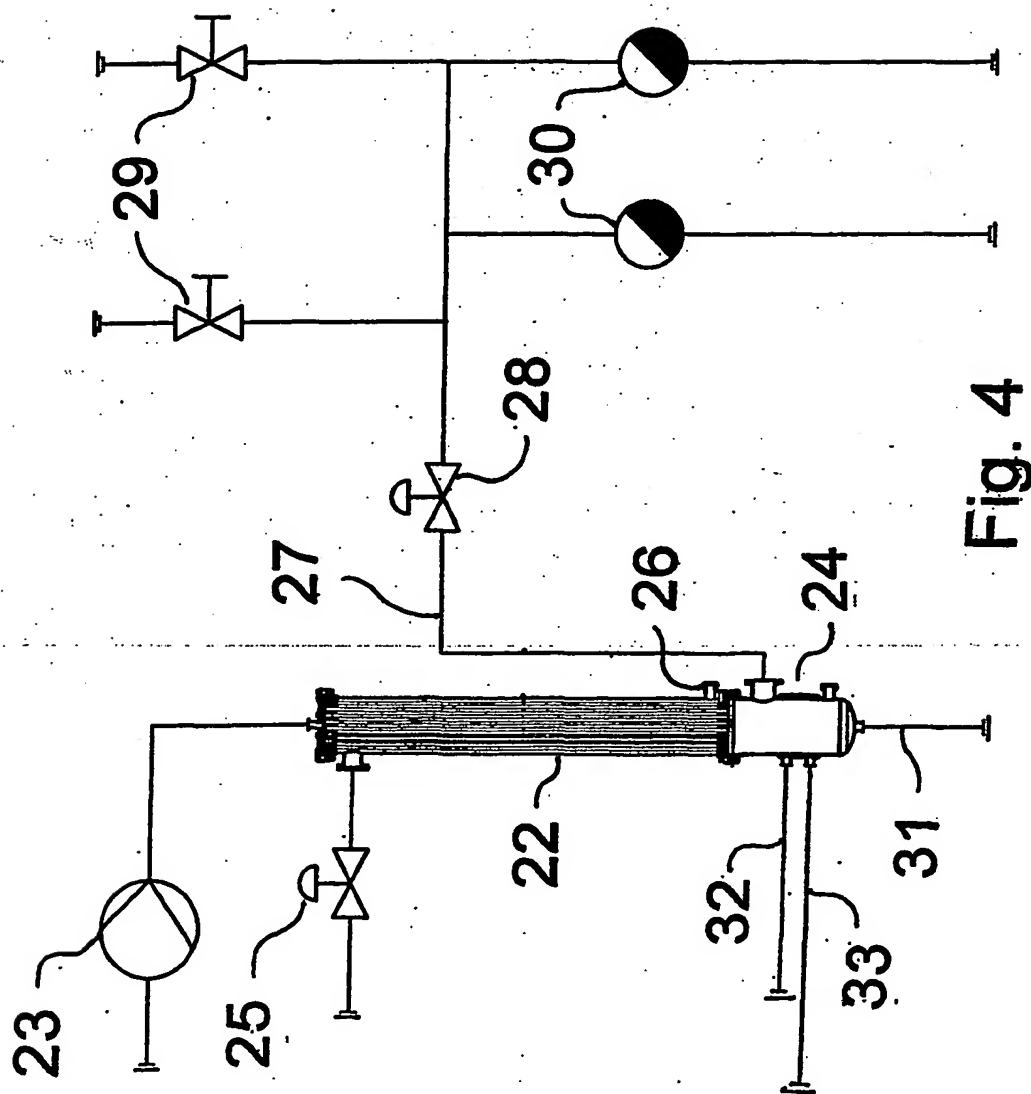


Fig. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 01/00810

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: B01D 1/22, B01D 45/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: B01D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4054485 A (HEINZ LINDER ET AL), 18 October 1977 (18.10.77), column 1, line 51 - line 58; column 4, line 59 - column 5, line 52, figures 1,2 --	1-4
X	US 4321106 A (LORENZ BURKHARD), 23 March 1982 (23.03.82), column 3, line 67 - column 4, line 31, figure 1 -----	1,3,4

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

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